

Taber Free Press

VOL. III, No. 35

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910

\$1.50 YEARLY

Taber Trading Co.

SPECIAL SALE VALUES

In Many Lines Still Ruling in
DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Boots and
Shoes, Blankets, &c., at better prices
than ever

GROCERIES

Try our Famous TARTAN BRAND
Canned Goods and be convinced that
they are the best value on the Market.
WE WARRANT EVERY CAN

HARDWARE

We have the most complete stock on
sale in the town

SEE OUR UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY
A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE BEST

Under New Management

With this issue of the "Free Press" we wish to draw the attention of our readers and future subscribers to the fact that this journal is now under new control, both as to ownership and to management. The late Free Press Company have disposed of their interest to A. N. Mowat, of the Pincher Creek Echo, which publication, by the way, is meeting with great success, and it is already assured that under the new and present management, no effort will be spared to make the journal an unqualified success. Our desire is to make it thoroughly representative of the town and the surrounding districts. To attain this end, we shall always endeavour to devote a large amount of space to items of purely local interest. Then again, our efforts will be directed towards securing the largest amount of correspondence from the country-districts possible. Our motto is that a local paper should be true to its purpose. At the same time, we shall give some of the most choice articles dealing with the leading questions of the day, as occasion requires, and above all, keep a good clean sheet which will be a credit to the town it represents.

The above gives a little idea of the lines upon which the journal will be run. But, Mr. Reader, we are but human. We realise some of our limitations. What we say, we will

do to the best of our ability. But in return we expect you to do your share. We want every reader, who is not already a subscriber, to subscribe. The better the circulation, the better the paper you will receive. If you like the paper, read it. Subscribe for yourself, and your friends at a distance, and so let them know what is taking place all around you. Then again, we want all the support possible from the business men in town. If we lay ourselves out to a great expense in order to produce a good live paper that will help the town and district, then we judge ourselves to be fully entitled to a full share of patronage from every business man in town. The man who advertises, and advertises judiciously, will record a swelling banking account, but the man who does not advertise, will wake up some fine morning to discover himself looking for customers. Why? Because they have gone over to his competitor, being attracted there by the advertising display made in the columns of the local journal. Our staff is composed of experts in the matter of Typographical display, and every advertiser may depend upon his advertisement being set up in a manner that shall appeal to those who read.

In conclusion we have one word to say and that is that WE ARE HERE TO STAY.

We are giving BARGAINS

IN Dress Goods THIS WEEK

We are also offering a Large
Stock of Fresh Groceries

SMITH & WOOD

General Merchants

TAYLOR AVENUE

TABER

Municipality of the Town of Taber

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1909

RECEIPTS	
Licences	\$1,309.95
Cemetery	147.50
Pound	134.50
Dogs	55.00
Fines	184.40
Taxes	11,057.15
Notes from Eastern Townships Bank	2,700.00
Debitures on A/c	15,000.00
City Bond on A/c of instruments	200.00
Sundries	20.00
Balance on hand from 1908	69.18
	30,877.68
EXPENDITURES	
Bank notes repaid, including \$1,500 carried over from 1908	4,290.00
Cemetery	
Account of principal and part survey fees	256.15
Fencing	268.25
	524.40
Crossings, sidewalks, and street fixing	695.55
Weeds	243.00
Local Improvement	
Final payment on nuisance ground	89.25
Fixing grand stand	100.00
Final payment on safe	167.50
Second payment L.D.S. 18-10-16	34.40
Band instruments	631.18
Painting Fire Hall	151.00
Sundries	59.90
	1,233.23
Health and Relief Committee	
Salary to health officer	125.00
Sundries, Disinfections	6.30
	131.30
Licence and Police Committee	
Salaries	875.00
Fixing pound	9.00
Sundries, including suit for constable	42.00
	926.00
Fire, Water, and Light Committee	
Payment on engines	913.50
Light account	16.90
Fuel account	48.25
Hauling engines and water tank to fire	35.00
Wiring Fire Hall	20.90
Chemicals	39.22
Sundries, including cleaning town wells, etc.	42.65
	516.42
Finance Committee	
Salaries, Assessor, Solicitor, Secretary	646.60
Credit of school board	5,375.00
Waterworks, preliminary survey, etc.	351.48
Printing and advertising	79.70
Donation to board of trade	300.00
Interest on bank overdrafts	180.31
Auditor's fee	25.00
Expenses of delegates to Edmonton	
Municipal convention	37.45
Fee, Alberta Municipalities	10.00
Insurance	14.00
Sundries—Postage, telegrams, stationery, express, etc.	99.72
	7,419.16
Balance at credit, Eastern Townships Bank	88.32
Amount at credit debenture A/c	15,000.00
	30,877.68

Audited and found correct,
H. P. MUNRO,
Auditor.

GEO. C. MILLAR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

December 31st, 1909.

Great Northern Land Co.

Lands are advancing at a rapid pace and now is the time to purchase. Our lands are shown free without any expense to the land seeker. We know the country and can give reliable information to our patrons. This is our 25th year in the country, which gives us a wide experience and a general knowledge of what can be accomplished in the way of farming. We are permanently located and have one of the largest Real Estate offices in the province. We are always on the ground floor and always ready to do business. If you have anything to sell, or want to make a purchase, it will be to your advantage to call and see us. WE HAVE 30,000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES.

H. F. ANNABLE
AGENT

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

All copy for change of
Advertisements should reach
the Free Press Office not
later than 6 p.m. on Tuesday
evening.

Taber Agricultural Society

A general meeting of the Taber Agricultural Society was called to meet in the town hall on Saturday afternoon last, but owing to the sparse attendance, it resolved itself into a board meeting. A general discussion took place as to the best ways and means of eradicating noxious weeds, and also to the more rigid enforcement of the law regarding the same. It was specially pointed out in the discussion that the land which needed the most careful attention was that held by homesteaders who do not pretend to farm, and that held by real estate men.

The following resolutions were passed:

"That the district to be covered by the weed inspector should not exceed 18 square miles."

"That the appointment of weed-inspector be deferred till after the convention at Edmonton."

A copy of a bill which comes up in the Dominion House of Commons shortly, proposing that all government contract labour of every description throughout the dominion, be executed on the 8 hour basis, and that for all classes of labour the men employed shall only work 8 hours per day. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge the communication and say that the board was not in favour of the measure.

A letter from the Calgary Board of Trade was presented in which they stated their disagreement with the University Senate in locating the Agricultural College at Strathcona, and being of opinion that the college should be further south. The secretary was instructed to write, stating this board expressed the same opinion. In the discussion it was thought that the college being located at Strathcona would not give ample scope for demonstrative purposes such as farmers require, and the south offering better facilities in the way of irrigation and dry farming, the farmers were more likely to be benefited by the college being located somewhere in the southern portion of the province.

It was resolved to borrow \$150 from the bank in order to pay the prize money won in the recent seed and poultry fair. Also that \$25 be paid to R. A. VanOrman to pay his expenses as delegate from the Society to the Alberta Agricultural Fair Association held at Edmonton this week.

It was moved that I. L. Holman and R. B. McMullin be a committee to secure music, etc. in connection with the institute meeting to be held in the L.D.S. meeting house, on Monday, February 7th.

Moved to adjourn.

Owl Restaurant
Up-to-date Meals at all Hours
PRICES ON BILL OF FARE
FOR MEALS
Barber Shop in Connection
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Hair tonic of all descriptions at
reasonable prices.
FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT
MR. & MRS. A. D. KNOX
Just east of Palace Hotel,
Main Street, Taber

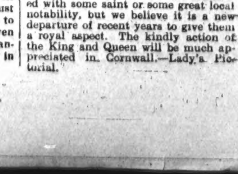
**The Palace Flour and
Feed Store**
FRONT ST. TABER
The Cheapest Place in Town
to make your Purchases
**GOODS DELIVERED
PROMPTLY**
W. FISHER, PROPRIETOR

Baha Oranges.
Travelers and connoisseurs who have
tasted all the fruits of the world are
of one voice and ripe opinion in
pronouncing the oranges of Baha, Brazil,
the king of all fruits.

pulling a plough. So it came about that it was used as a convenient and handy land measure in feudal times by the lord in allotting plots of land for agricultural purposes to the villeins and others.—*Builders' Journal*.

bread basket at night, but it was just the thing to take out on the porch, stand on a chair out of drafts or even to put on the grass on a rubber blanket when nurse or family were out in the woods or on the beach.

ed with some saint or some great local notability, but we believe it is a new departure of recent years to give them a royal aspect. The kindly action of the King and Queen will be much appreciated in Cornwall.—Lady's Pictorial.



A. Hargman, M.D., C.M.
L.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), 1917; F.R.C.P. (London)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Successor to Dr. Lang.
Office hours: 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. & 4:30 to 6 p.m.
Office: Dr. Lang's, late residence. Phone No. 5.
Home: Dr. Lang's, late residence. Phone No. 5.

D. A. TAYLOR, M.D., C.M.,
SPECIALIST.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Stafford Block, Lethbridge, Alta.
Office hours: 9:30—12 a.m., 2—5 p.m., 7—8 p.m.

H. C. Myers
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR &
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships Bank
TABER, ALBERTA
MONEY TO LOAN

J. Harper Prowse, B.A., LL.B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton
TABER
Money to Loan. P.O. Box 20.

SHIELLS
HARDWARE
STOVES AND
GRANITEWARE

R. A. VanOrman
CONTRACTOR, BUILDER,
All kinds of Farm Work contracted
for.

H. Hobson & Sons
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Front Street, next door to Palm Theatre
All orders will be given our best attention

George A. Willoms
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
For Mine Work,
Contracting Jobbing,
Carriage and Wagonwork,
Plow Work and Horseshoeing are
specialties.

BACK OF TABER HOTEL.

In
Buying
a
Watch

The ELGIN WATCH
has the quality and the reputation,
and are fully guaranteed by the makers
and by themselves.

WESTLAKE'S
Jewellery and Stationery Store

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance

A. N. MOWAT, PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910.

In this, the first issue of the Free Press under our management, we extend our thanks to those business men and others who have so kindly welcomed us into their midst. We have received some encouragement to go forward as a good live paper is needed in Taber. As announced on the first page we are here to stay, and when our arrangements are fully complete we will be sure that the output of this journal will be such as to enable us to retain the confidence of those who have already patronised us, and gain for us the patronage of those who are still wavering. Those who have paid in their subscriptions previous to our taking possession will have their time expired, but those who receive this paper who are not already subscribers will have it sent them free for the month of February, and unless we hear to the contrary we shall keep their names upon our regular mailing list. We shall be glad for any of our readers and farmer friends to give us a call at our office any time so that we may become acquainted. If you have any items of social and local interest suitable for publication we shall be very glad to receive them and to accept your help in this matter. We trust that our business and social relations may be to the mutual benefit of all.

On Monday, February 7th, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., in the town hall, a vote of the ratepayers will be taken on by-law No. 20, to provide for the raising of \$12,000 for the purpose of drilling and making a test for natural gas and water. We are given to understand that there is every probability of obtaining natural gas in the vicinity, and the council have confidence that the test, if made, would prove successful. From various sources of information at our disposal, we have no hesitation in recommending the citizens to vote in favour of the by-law. We already know what a boon the finding of natural gas has been to other towns and cities, and there is no reason why Taber should not be in the forefront of cities of Southern Alberta in the near future. We have the natural resources in land and minerals, all of which are in great demand at the present time.

and will be when we have made our exit from our present stage of action. It is up to the ratepayers themselves to say on Monday next whether they will march along the road that leads to progress or not.

We are glad to notice the activity of the town council in taking up the question of fire protection. While chemical engines can be made to render good service under untried hands, when a fire has already occurred, we feel that a step in the right direction has been taken in the measures provided for in the new by-law published in this week's issue of the Free Press. Prevention is better than cure. Any precautions that make for the safety of the town and well-being of its people, however stringent they may be, will always be appreciated by those concerned. In the near future we expect to see the council take up some other important matters which need looking into.

We wish to draw special attention to the short course of instruction in Agriculture, to be held at Lethbridge commencing on February 8th, and continuing until the 19th. The subjects specially selected are five stock, poultry raising and grain raising, all of which should prove of an instructive and helpful character to the majority of our readers. By carefully reading over the advertisement, it will be noticed that the course is entirely free, and an invitation is given to all to attend. We trust many of our readers will take advantage of the opportunity afforded, as the lecturers appointed for the purpose are experts in their special departments, and we believe that much will be gained by attending the course. To those who have themselves good judges of live stock and grain, special inducements are offered in the way of two silver cups, viz: one for proficiency in the judging of live stock, and the other for proficiency in judging grain. Should any of our readers attending the course of lectures be favourably impressed in any particular way, we shall be glad for them to call and see us or write us that we publish their impressions for the benefit of our readers.

Presbyterian Congregation

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation, Taber, was held in the church on Wednesday evening, January 26th.

Mr. J. T. Willard was appointed chairman and Mr. Geo. E. Ewing secretary.

Reports were received and accepted as follows: Session, the Pastor; Managers, Mr. H. P. Munro; Church Sunday School, Mr. E. R. Vickery; Misses Sunday School, Mrs. Macleod; Organised Bible Class, Mr. S. J. Blythe; Ladies Aid, Mrs. Macleod; Literary Society, Mr. J. T. Willard; Choir, Mr. S. J. Blythe; Lethbridge, Mr. K. L. Jarline. The Ladies Aid reported that the amount raised by them during the year totalled \$1,118.30, and that there is a balance of \$28.09 to credit after paying off all liabilities.

On motion by Mr. H. P. Munro, seconded by Mr. E. R. Vickery, a vote of thanks was given to the Ladies Aid for their splendid work during the year.

The following were elected as the Board of Managers for the year: Messrs. J. T. Willard, E. R. Vickery, W. W. Douglas, A. Beck, J. H. Robinson, and E. R. Vickery.

After some discussion on the question of increased church accommodation, it was resolved that the managers and the officers of the Ladies Aid be a committee to discuss plans for a building, and that they report at a general meeting to be held in the church on Tuesday evening, February 8th.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, the meeting was brought to a close with the Doxology and Benediction.

Irrigation Farming

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for 1909 has lately been published, and in it, the Superintendent of Forestry gives some valuable information respecting the development of irrigated farming in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Particular mention is made of the larger irrigation projects, such as that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which comprises a tract of some 3,000,000 acres lying along the Bow River eastward from Calgary, within which, he some 2,000,000 acres, believed to be irrigable at an approximate cost of \$5,000,000. Another of these is the Southern Alberta Land Company's scheme. This company has now under construction a system of canals for the irrigation of a large tract of land between the Bow and Belly rivers, and in the vicinity of Medicine Hat. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company is referred to as the pioneer irrigation company of Canada. Its canal system covers a large tract in the vicinity of Lethbridge, and irrigated farming has been one of the most important factors in the rapid development of that section. The company has already expended considerably over \$1,000,000 on its canals.

The development of irrigated farming and the increasing demand for water power for domestic and industrial purposes in the rapidly growing towns in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, has made it necessary to undertake systematic measurements of streams to determine the volume of flow, at all seasons, with a view to the establishment of such works as may be found necessary to conserve, and more fully to utilise the water vested in the annual freshets. To this end, parties of two men each have been assigned to the work of stream measurement in the Calgary, Lethbridge, and Creek districts respectively, and it is the intention to extend the service as rapidly as possible. The duties of these parties are to establish gauge rods in streams at suitable points, and to arrange with some capable person in the neighbourhood, to take daily observations of the height of the water and to report periodically to the chief hydrographer. Careful measurements are made of the bed of the stream at each point at which gauge rods are established and the rate of flow is determined by a current meter. In this way a fairly accurate record is being obtained of the flow of the more important streams, although such observations must be continued for several years in the most systematic and thorough manner, before really reliable and valuable records can be compiled. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated and should be apparent, not only to those who require water for irrigation, but also to those living in the growing towns and villages which will soon outgrow their present system of water supply and will have to depend upon such information as is now being obtained, when establishing systems of municipal water supply.

Copies of the above reports can be obtained by addressing R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

Purple Springs

Mr. Dan McMillan is making his semi-weekly visit to the homestead.

John Fritz and wife made a flying trip to Grassy Lake on Saturday.

Mr. Graham and family have moved into their new house on their homestead.

Russell Noble and his brother have just arrived with two carloads of settlers' effects.

C. Dayforth needs a new pair of spectacles so that he won't mistake his neighbours.

WITH THE THEATRES

PALM THEATRE

The moving picture shows this week have been well attended and some good class films have been put upon the screen. Probably the two favourite films of the week were "A Lover's Stratagem" and "When Rouben Comes to Town". The presence of the city band on Saturday night proved quite an acquisition. The leading attraction at this theatre for the week was the presence of the Stoddart Players on Friday night, with the well known production "Charley's Aunt." A good sized audience were present, and were kept in "raptures" of laughter throughout the evening. The Stoddart Players have made a good impression in Taber, and when they pay their return visit at the Palm Theatre on Monday next for three nights, we predict for them crowded houses on each night, as they deserve to have. This theatre is comfortable and cozy and a good place to spend a pleasant evening.

STAR THEATRE

This theatre gives two moving picture shows every evening, also matinee on Saturday afternoon, and is under the management of Mr. Brundage. Some of the films have been exceptionally fine, a favourite one being "The Last Sleep." The illustrated songs have proved very popular, as was evidenced on Saturday night. Special attractions are billed for Saturday next.

PALM THEATRE

(Formerly Beck's Opera House)

Lower and Manager—C. E. Jenkins

MOVING PICTURES

Every Night at 8 o'clock

except Tuesday night

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

EVERY NIGHT

DANCING CLASS

Under the direction of Mrs. Carl Jackson

Tuesday Night 7.30-9.30

SOCIAL DANCE FROM 9.30

p.m. TO 1 a.m.

Pioneer Lumber Co. Ltd.

We carry a complete stock of the best in

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL

Come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

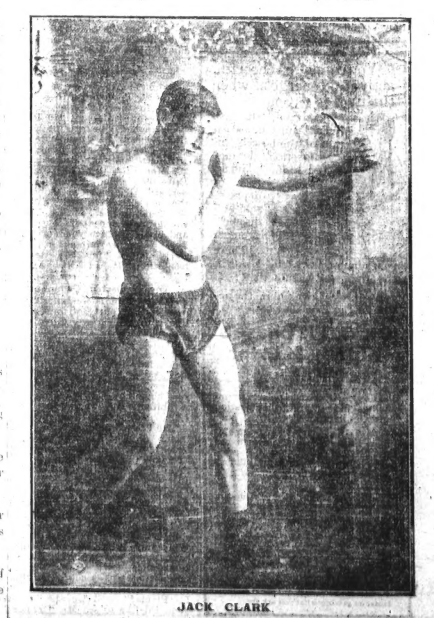
A square deal to everybody is our motto

W. S. RUSSELL - Manager

PALM THEATRE SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 12th

..15-ROUND BOXING CONTEST..

BETWEEN JACK CLARK and JOE REID



JACK CLARK

The Best in the West AND THE WEST THE BEST



THE IDEAL COMBINATION FOR WESTERN CANADIAN READERS

TABER FREE PRESS, ALL FOR \$3.00

The evenings are growing long and cold. An easy chair and a paper beside the heater begin to look good. It is time to decide what papers to take; we say papers, for the time is just when the farmer is satisfied with one periodical in his home. Here is an offer that will interest you now, and meet the needs of readers of both sexes, young and old, during the long winter months when the papers have become family friends.

There is the **Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer** with the news of the world and live departments for the farmer, his wife and the young people; the **North-West Farmer**, issued twice a month, the recognised farm paper of the west; the **Western Home Monthly**, full of bright stories and interesting information for every member of the family.

These three publications, including your own home paper with all the local happenings, four papers in all for \$3 a year.

Find enclosed the sum of \$3.00 for which send the papers mentioned below to the following address or addresses:

Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer.

The North-West Farmer

Western Home Monthly

Taber Free Press

Send all Orders to the Office of This Paper.

Etiquette and Sentiment for Letter Writers

To know all the ins and outs of graceful letter writing is one of the most delightful gifts which can be bestowed on man or woman. The art sublimely to paint our scribbled pages with living thoughts, put down in just the right word, is not given to all; but it is incumbent upon those who aspire to polite recognition to cultivate a style of writing which will at least indicate good breeding and a fair education. Many an aspirant for "job" has been damaged by unformed handwriting, slovenly and in the frothy and desirable circle of society nothing seems more indicative of ignorance.

The social or business aspirant, then, must look first to forming the hand, though what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander in this case. The angular English hand, with letters of absolutely enormous size, is the one affected by women of smart pretension, but for a man to use this would be thought feminine in the extreme. Manuscript handwriting must be without affectation, with rounded letters and bold shading; and all letters should be free from black and knife scars, and show only such punctuation as is absolutely needed for sense. To get a letter fairly peppered with commas, exclamation and semi-colons is a positive fatigue to the reader, for the mind halts with every stop and in the end the letter has lost the vigor it might otherwise reveal. For ordinary letter and note writing only the comma and period are used, the first marking the pauses which would naturally come in with the spoken word, and the last terminating the sentence.

Good black ink is essential for all correspondence, a plain white paper of good style is required, every "I" must be properly dotted, every "t" crossed, words must be properly spelled, and all numerals and words written out and not put in numbers or abbreviations.

"We caught a salmon and Joe,"—Joseph of course—"fell so good," etc., is a stupid way to tell of the fishing. The salmon were three in number, and the probable Joseph, in a letter at least, is entitled to all the letters in his line Biblical name.

Also, let me pray you to eschew the lead pencil whose use is so common to persons who have not given much thought to the polite side of mere impromptu; for a letter or social note written in lead pencil is atrociously bad form. The use of ruled paper shows equal "greenness," and to cross a letter is a crime punishable by the entire absence of the postman. It is a bad habit to write to a person who habitually crosses every other page, when paper is so cheap, and so dear, and time the rapid thing it is!

For polite correspondence one sort of paper is used, and for business letters especially those of men—another. The social letter or note is written on thick note paper of pure cream whiteness, square envelopes going with this, in which the double sheet, folded only once, slips with ease. A business letter may be on a single large sheet of paper or on letter paper of sensible size; but though it may be typewritten, the signature must be put in by hand, and in no case must this civility and business precaution be omitted. The business letter is also short, respectful and to the point—never more than a page, except in very important cases, and preferably far less, and it begins with the name of the firm to which it is addressed, this being followed by "Dear Sir" or "Gentlemen," and with the letter ending "Very truly yours" before the signature.

The signature in polite circles never shows the prefix of Mr., Mrs., or Miss, but is written in "thine," "yours," "yours," or "James K. Smith," the address of the correspondent, which is given elsewhere, containing the firm, Mr. or Mrs. But the address is the proper thing for a man to put on his visiting card, it is neither uncommon nor improper for him to write his address for any and everybody without it, though these two little letters are very significant of social status when they are given as a matter of course with an address. As a delightful Western story put it of a delightful person who died in his boots, "When a man signs himself MISTER Bill Brady you know he has been brought up a gentleman."

The form of a social note or letter to a person whose acquaintance requires both formality and graciousness, is sometimes a very difficult thing to the bravest man, though a nineteen-year-old girl who is afraid of a mouse may safely cross the Rubicon.

Therefore, let the bashful begin by gathering his scattered thoughts to a focus—think for a moment of what he wants to say. Then let him pick up his pen and say it in a simple manly fashion, express himself with the utmost dignity and courtesy and yet in his own natural way, for all things said and done, the personality of a man, square, honest, and living vibrant personality—is the thing which adds value to the moment's letter and makes the pile of yellow envelopes in the garret absolutely precious at last.

If he were to begin his letter to the kind woman who has asked him to dinner, with "I am downright glad you thought of me," instead of with a more high-drawn phrase, courtesy might not be the choicest English, it would rank him still as a very fine gentleman."

The ordinary acceptance of an social invitation would read as follows: "My dear Mrs. Granger: I am in receipt of your gracious word and will be delighted to come Friday night. Pray give my best regards to Mr. and Mrs. Barry, me cordially yours, William Barry."

Except in case of warm intimacy, long letters of condolence after a death

Dame Fashion's Dream of Overskirts and Other Ancient Revivals



FIG. A—A PRINCESS DRESS EARLY MADE BY THE HOME SEWER

FASHION'S Autumn mood plainly indicates a penchant for draped skirts, or trimming arrangements which imitate them. There are a dozen and one suggestions of re-ancient overskirt of pin-back period, these being simulated with deep pointed or round yokes, or else with bands and bands which follow the lines of an overdress. Trimmed front and side panels are countless, and there is one princess design which looks for all the world like a long tailed jersey with a pleated domette served on the bottom.

The fit of the waist portion of gowns is growing looser, too, and along with the wrapper-like gowns which accommodate this comfortable state of things, there are conventional coats and skirts which so nearly follow the best traditions of a dozen seasons that they cannot help but be a comfort to the many. The weavers of the medium thing, the style which conforms to common sense and usefulness, are always more numerous than those who demand the new, the novel, and so very wisely, shops and private makers largely consider them.

So far there are no marked departures in materials. There are the same smooth cloths, the plain and ribbed serges, the plain and patterned stuffs, figured, striped, or showing only their rich reds, deep blues or molasses-browns, for Autumn has its tradition, painting always, whatever else is to be painted, the colors of the natural

world. In fact, as far as the Autumn gown goes, the usual rule holds good. Buy colors in sympathy with the season, consider your type with the design of the front and go to work, for faint and doubting heart never yet found a wardrobe prepared for a new season.

Hats! Well, it must be admitted that they are not yet prolific in the matter of good sense, for the choicer models spread wide at the brim and there curl over at some point which demands price for perfection. And with these things and high crowns they also take to feathery ornamentations of a fly-away sort once compatible with madcap. Upon so bird of earth were then with feather bunches ever grown that it, in not with their present eccentric points, tints and confusion.

But though lacking in wisdom (it may be a weakness to confess it) I must say that the hats in themselves are beautiful. Straws of a satin finish and richly tinted Panama, together with fancy silk and straw braids, will be used for the first Autumn hats, and it goes without saying that the bulk of the new headgear will still require a careful and generous hair arrangement. By and by it is reported that we are to have something sensible in the way of toques, and for the average head these will be much more becoming than the splendid hats now seen.

To home sewers, those who must resolve reasonable materials into reasonable effects, the week's models may be recommended. Each article displayed represents a phase of Autumn in its particular line, and all measurements consider the medium figure.

Design A—Here is a princess costume much admired and easy to turn out by those even only fairly efficient with the needle. The full length panels give the slenderess still required for article resume, and the pleated portions at the side allow ease and grace for walking. The gown is especially suited to slim young persons and could



FIG. D—A SENSIBLE SCHOOL FROCK

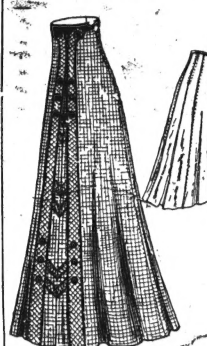


FIG. C—TWO NEW AUTUMN SKIRTS

be made in a soft wool or silk or in a wash material. In the illustration the gown is realized in a coarse French linen in dull red with braiding in the same tint, the material and color being eminently suited to September and October wear.

Quantities called for ten yards of linen 34 inches wide, 1 yard in 33, 5 1/2 yards in 33 inch width.

Design B—This single breasted coat shows one of the most useful garments of Autumn, for while forming part of a costume, if made of serge or cloth it could also serve as wrap for other costumes.

The lines are extremely smart, the front seams, which run from the shoulder to hem, accomplishing the slight fit needed, while in no wise interfering with the ease of the coat.

The sleeves are in two portions, and the pockets are put bias to prevent the square-hip look that a straight adjustment of them would create. Cover cloth, serge, cheviot or broadcloth are all suitable materials for a costume coat or separate one, a pleated skirt with plain front panel or else a circular model, going well with either model.

The quantity of material required for broadcloth or serge 44 inches wide is three yards. For the shawl collar shown by the smaller view of the coat 5/8 yard of contrasting material—velvet, satin or tulle—would be needed.

Design C—Two skirts very typical of the new season are here shown, one admitting a very dressy bodice and the



FIG. B—ONE OF AUTUMN'S MOST USEFUL OFFERINGS

other suiting itself admirably to practical shirtings. For all round use, the inexpensive checked wools here used could be employed to advantage, for such materials are always stylish and effective, especially when a checked skirt is topped by a smart coat in a plain stuff.

The skirt with the trimmed front panel could be made from 5 1/2 yards of cheviot 34 inches wide, the price of the material not exceeding thirty cents a yard.

The yoke skirt, which is one of the pin-back overdress suggestions, would be most dapper in black and white. Of course, the style, from its very frivolousness, is not suited to any but youthful and slim figures. According to the width of the goods, the model would call for 5 1/2, 4 1/2, or 4 1/4 yards.

Design D—Field materials are always pretty for children, and this little dress gives an excellent idea for a sensible school frock in any of the bright enlivening wool and cotton textures, which, as ever with fall, now crowd the counters. For a dark child a Scotch plaid, in which there is red, white and black, would be very pretty, though a fair child would look better in grayish blue or brown and white.

For a girl of twelve years of age the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 34 inches wide, and 5/8 yard of plain stuff for the band.

Design E—Here is a dressy bodice and the skirt, which is one of the pin-back overdress suggestions, would be most dapper in black and white. Of course, the style, from its very frivolousness, is not suited to any but youthful and slim figures. According to the width of the goods, the model would call for 5 1/2, 4 1/2, or 4 1/4 yards.

Design F—Two skirts very typical of the new season are here shown, one admitting a very dressy bodice and the

other suiting itself admirably to practical shirtings. For all round use, the inexpensive checked wools here used could be employed to advantage, for such materials are always stylish and effective, especially when a checked skirt is topped by a smart coat in a plain stuff.

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Mary Dean

Seasonable Recipes

Creamed Cabbage.—The tender new green cabbages with pointed tops and delicate flavor are required for this dish. For four persons who are fond of this succulent and nourishing vegetable two cabbages would be needed. Drop the well washed halves or quarters in boiling salted water and cook till tender. Then drain and cut them up in big flakes, and serve the dish piping hot with a hollid sauce made of a cup of cream, thickened with a teaspoonful of flour and seasoned with a little salt and black pepper.

Pumper's Head.—A hard white cabbage may be used for this. Remove outside leaves and turn down others to see that all dirt is removed. A wormy cabbage must be discarded as the veg-

stable must be parboiled whole. Put it in a large pot of briskly boiling water and cook for twenty minutes, taking care to take it out before the shape has altered. Let it chill a little and then carefully turn back the outside leaves and cut a large hole down from the top, removing the heart. Fill the cavity with highly seasoned forcemeat—chopped beef, ham or chicken—and securely pin the outer leaves over the filling with a meat skewer. Then dredge lightly with flour and meat drippings and bake in a slow oven, basting as with roast.

This delicious mess is wonderfully cooked by some of the old French negroes who are still to be found in South Carolina and Louisiana. At a family dinner it is usually the only meat dish supplied.

Cauliflower and Potatoes.—Cut the flowers from the stems so that

they will lie flatly in the dish. Boil them until tender but not enough to risk their breaking. Then arrange them in a flat baking dish on a bed of the boiled outside leaves so as to make them look like a whole cauliflower. Sprinkle thickly with grated Parmesan cheese, add a tablespoonful of butter, put over the mound in bits, sprinkle all with breadcrumbs and bake until well browned.

Carrots a la Francese.—Take three bunches of tender new carrot, a little parsley, pepper and salt, a pinch of powdered white sugar, one lemon and two ounces of butter for this dish. Scrub and put the carrots in cold water and boil till tender. Then drain them and put in a steppan with the butter, the juice of the lemon and other seasonings. Cook ten minutes more in this way, and serve piping hot with chops or roast lamb.

Pudman's Standard

Raw Plant a la Creole.—Remove the stem from the egg plant and soak it in cold water for an hour. Drop it in boiling unsalted water—salt would shrivel the skin—and cook till well done. Cut evenly in half, and scoop out the ends within half an inch of the skin. Mash the meat finely in a bowl and mix with half a cup of cream, a large teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of toasted bread crumbs, and one well beaten egg. Stuff the shells with this, adding a dust of crumbs and a nut of butter to each half, and bake until well browned.

The Renewing of the Soil

Extract from Address by Hon. Clifford Sifton, Chairman to the Conservation Commission

Agriculture is the foundation of all real and enduring progress on the part of Canada. It is one of the striking facts of the present social condition in the United States and Canada that, with a few exceptions, those men who, by reason of strength of character and intellectual pre-eminence, take the lead in public affairs, in professional life, and in scholarship, are, as a rule, removed not more than one, or, at most, two generations from ancestors who tilled the soil.

The possession of a preponderating rural population possessing the virtues and strength of character, bred only among those who follow agricultural life, is the one sure guarantee of our national future. The possession of such a population depends upon the maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

The idea that such fertility will endure without the most anxious and strenuous care is contradicted by the well known facts of history.

The countries from which Xerxes led his hosts to the attack of Greece, were highly populous. Persia, Babylonia, Palestine, and surrounding countries were the homes of dense populations of many millions, and all our information about them leads to the conclusion that the inhabitants lived in a high degree of comfort. To-day, these countries are comparative deserts. Egypt, the ancient storehouse of the world, became largely barren and remained so for centuries, with its rural population sunk in wretchedness and poverty until British engineering skill and administrative ability gave it a new lease of life. Spain, under the Saracens, is declared by high

authority to have been more highly developed agriculturally than any country of modern Europe, up to twenty-five years ago. Peru and Mexico were agriculturally in a better condition, with more enlightened laws relating to agriculture, before the days of Pizarro and Cortes than they are now, though Mexico, under the present administration, is making wonderful progress. Coping closer home, there are thousands of farms in the New England states, which are practically abandoned through depleted fertility of soil.

We have no great reason to be proud of our treatment of the soil in modern countries. We have never approached the economic wisdom of the Biblical law which governed the Jews in their treatment of the land. Not long since, I read that, in the time of the Incas, the breeding of the birds which produced guano off the coast of South America, was strictly protected by law, while modern civilisation has permitted the supply of this most valuable fertiliser to be seriously diminished by ruthless exploitation.

On the whole, the most successful efforts to preserve the fertility of their soils under the pressure of a great population, have been made by China and Japan, countries which, we are disposed to think, can teach us nothing, but have everything to learn from us. As a matter of fact, China and Japan alone go the whole possible length in avoiding the waste of fertilisers and restoring to the soil everything that is taken from it. Speaking generally, and leaving Japan out of consideration, in the words of a recent authority, "wherever in this world there is a large population dependent for its livelihood upon soil which has been cultivated for upwards of two centuries, there is extreme and depressing poverty."

We are, in the practice of our best agriculturists, more fully abreast of the most advanced nations in agriculture than we are in the treatment of any other branch of

natural resources, but our advantage from the country to the south, agriculturists are far too few in number.

The development of scientific agriculture is now being promoted among us by a large number of institutions supported by public and private funds. Experimental farms and agricultural colleges are rendering service of the highest value.

In conjunction with these institutions such men as Dr. Robertson and Dr. Saunders, director of experimental farms, have done a work, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate.

Is there, therefore, nothing for us to do in this department? On the contrary, speak for a few minutes with any minister administering such institutions, and if his heart is in his work, he will tell you that there are whole fields of labour, of valuable research and investigation which he is unable to approach for lack of men and means.

We are fortunate in having among our membership men coming fully qualified to direct our deliberations upon this subject and under their advice, it will be possible for us to do much valuable work.

Let us conclude by calling your attention to the unique position occupied by Canada at the present period of its history.

For many years the progress of the country was comparatively slow. A combination of circumstances was responsible for this fact. Sparse population, great natural obstacles to transportation, peculiarities of geography, and proximity to the more wealthy and attractive United States are combined to retard our progress. It has taken the best of generations to attain the present position. Now our time has come. Population is swelling, the demand of resources is pressing, and the country is growing. In all human probability, a period of great expansion and prolonged prosperity lies before us.

It is as certain as that day follows night, that this condition will bring treatment of any other branch of

from the country to the south. This capital will come with the object of acquiring whatever resources, producing assets, Canada possesses.

It will not come for philanthropic purposes. It will come to acquire and to monopolise. It will come with a volume and power that no single individual or corporation can resist. I could, if I chose, give you some very striking illustrations of how this movement has already begun, but that is not necessary. It does not take a very profound observer to see that within ten years, United States capital will be on the spot to acquire nearly every one of our great natural sources of wealth, except our farm lands and fisheries, which, in the nature of things, can not be monopolised, though they may be heavily tolled by monopolists.

If then, we are desirous that Canada shall remain Canadian, a good place for our children to make their homes, it is in the highest degree important that we should endeavour to promote such improvement in the organic laws of the country as will prevent the monopolisation of the sources of wealth, and at least ensure to the people their full share of the wealth which is produced therefrom. We have the experience of other countries to draw from, and it will be our own fault if we do not profit by it.

This commission can exert a powerful influence in the right direction. It can begin to render the labour of its members in the various branches of scientific thought, available for the service of the country. It can be the vehicle by which our intellects and educated men can have an influence directly to bear on the management of affairs. In a recent question it will be the embodiment of public spirit and advanced thought.

Subscribe to The Free Press

An Institute Meeting

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture will be held on **MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, at 8 p.m.** In the **L.D.S. Church**

Mr. S. S. STANSELL will lecture on "BIRDS IN THEIR RELATION TO AGRICULTURE."

Music by the Band and Quartette will be features of the evening. Everybody invited to attend.

A Short Course in Agriculture

will be held at

LETHBRIDGE
From **FEBRUARY 8th to 19th, 1910**

Instruction will be given in Live Stock, Poultry Raising and Grain Raising.

Two cars of selected Live Stock will be used for demonstration purposes, and lectures given on the subjects of Breeding, Feeding, Care and Management of stock.

Instruction in Poultry Raising will cover all phases of the subject with incubators and brooders in operation. Cate fattening and marketing will be specially demonstrated.

The subject of Grain Raising will receive particular attention. Emphasis will be laid upon soil cultivation, under irrigation and dry farming conditions. Samples of grain, grasses and weeds will be used for illustrative purposes.

The Lethbridge Board of Trade is offering two silver cups—one as a prize for proficiency in the judging of live stock and one for proficiency in judging grain. This board has also arranged for concession rates with the railroads. If a sufficient number attend the School single fare rates will be allowed. It will be necessary to purchase a single ticket to Lethbridge, and at the same time secure a standard convention certificate. Upon reaching Lethbridge students will kindly report to the Board of Trade offices when they will be directed to lodging houses.

Lectures will commence on February 8th at 9 a.m. in the Auditorium of the High School. The course is entirely free. All are invited to attend.

H. A. CRAIG

Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

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